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Peron to Enter Race For Presidency Post

Permitted by Argentine Army To Run in April Election; Labor Strike Ends

Colonel Juan D. Peron, ousted Argentine Vice-President, will be permitted by the army to run for President of Argentina next April 7, according to the Associated Press on Friday quoting what it called a reliable source.

The colonel is again riding high in Argentina as stunned populace dazedly accepted his swift return to power. However, this source said that the army, which is practically the power behind Colonel Peron and President Edelmiro Farrell, has stipulated that the Government must remain impartial in the election, giving no direct aid to Colonel Peron.

This same source that the army had laid down the conditions for Colonel Peron's return from custody to the dominating position in Argentina's violent political crisis. Last midnight, reports said, bought an end to the 24-hour general labor strike which had paralyzed Buenos Aires, Colonel Peron had called for the strike to celebrate what he called a worker's victory as he returned to power.

Trying to Form Cabinet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 18.—The Press Association reported here on Tuesday that Argentina's ruling triumvirate is still trying to form a new government despite the opposition of the country's biggest political party, the Union Civica Radical.

War Minister General Eduardo Avalos, leader of the army movement which overthrew the military rule of the former strongman, Colonel Juan D. Peron, continued in active control under President Edalmiro J. Farrell and assisted by Navy Minister Admiral Hector Lima.

They were pinning their hopes on Attorney General Juan Alvarez whom they commissioned to find five leading democratic civilians willing to serve with them in the new cabinet.

If Alvarez can find five, he himself will take over the important Interior Ministry which controls the police and will regulate the coming general elections. Farrell would remain as President, Avalos as the War Minister and Lima as the Navy Minister.

Union Civica Radical made known its opposition stand in the resolution forbidding its members to cooperate in any way with any cabinet formed by the President's Triumvirate, and demanding that the nation be turned over to the Supreme Court. Other parties may follow this lead.

Meanwhile, losers in the political upset continue to be routed out of the government posts. These included the federal police chief.

The students of the National Institute have decided to end the walkout and the law students at the Student Center University issued an invitation to their members to return to their studies and police guards were withdrawn from the universities. The strike of the students was one of the key factors in the overthrow of Peron.

The triumvirate has repealed the statute for political parties under which Peron had planned to reorganize Argentina's political parties and regulate elections.

Avalos promised that the Argentine Government would be handed over to the political party obtaining the most votes in the elections scheduled next April. The Government also announced that all improvements in wage and working conditions granted to labor in the last two years will be maintained.

Police Chief Ousted

Meanwhile, on Tuesday, some 15,000 strikers marched toward the center of Buenos Aires shouting slogans favoring Peron but the police made no effort to interfere. However, labor supporters of Peron almost paralyzed the normal activity in Tueuman in northern Argentina by a strike which cut off transport, light and water services. Sugar refineries there were closed by the first show of strength by the Peronists. In Buenos Aires, major labor leaders repudiated the idea of a general strike in support of Peron.

300 Killed in China Quake

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 20.—Three hundred people were killed and many injured in what delayed reports reaching here today described as caused by a violent midnight earthquake at Lanhsien in Shansi Province on September 19.

Burma Holding Elections

General elections will be held in Burma next year if the electorates could be prepared, declared Sir Reginald Gordan Smith, Governor General of Burma according to a Rangoon report on Friday.

Australia to Investigate Lt. Gen. Bennett's Escape After Fall of Singapore

General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Army, has set up a board of inquiry to investigate Lieutenant General Gordon Bennett's escape after the fall of Singapore, following a report made by Lieutenant General Arthur Percival, who was the general officer commanding Malaya, according to a Canberra report on Friday. The board of inquiry consists of Lieutenant General John Halstead and Major General Cramer.

Russia Not Attending Far East Conference

Lord Halifax Dr. Evatt, Ambassador Wei Slated to Attend Session

The Soviet Union has refused to attend the opening meeting of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission in Washington on October 23, according to a London report on Friday.

James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of of State, disclosed in Washington that he hoped Russia will accept the inevitation to the meeting, which is to be participated by nine Powers.

He also said that New Zealand has not accepted the invitation to the meeting on the American plan for an Allied advisory commission for Japan.

A London report said that Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, has been appointed the British representative at the first meeting.

A Canberra dispatch stated that Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, who is representing Australia at the conference will have as advisers Sir Edward Anderson, Australian Minister to Washington, and Dr. W. B. Borsite, head of the Pacific Division of the Ministry for External Affairs.

Named Chinese Delegate

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The U.S. State Department announced on Tuesday that the Chinese Government had named Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, to be the Chinese representative on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. This is the fifth complete acceptance of a place on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission. Russia, France, Canada and Australia accepted previously. Great Britain also accepted, but with the provision that India also be admitted.

Big Issue for U.S.

Domei

LOS ANGELES, October 18.—The Los Angeles Times of October 12, commenting on the creation of an Allied Commission to advise Japanese control policies as announced by Secretary of State James Byrnes, says this is "another evidence on America's part in dealing with complexities of the problem of Japanese occupation.

The article said in part:

Seven other Powers, having definite interests in Japan and the Pacific are to be represented on the committee, these being Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Netherlands and France; eventually India is expected to join the group.

America's postwar policy in Japan is following a definitely established pattern; it is to help the Japanese people develop their own new life along liberal and democratic lines in which Communist authority will have its place and no more.

Fully recognizing the rights of the Soviet Union in the Far East and even asking for its cooperation in helping build up a progressive and prosperous Asia, America at the same time wishes to understand that the direction of Japan's postwar policy shall clearly remain with the democratic countries rather than with exponents of totalitarian philosophy of life.

U.S. Controls Easing

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Contiols in the United States on clothing and textiles may end by April 1: meats in late spring; durable consumer goods by June; building materials from January to June, and automobiles and metal-using industries indefinitely, the House of Representatives Appropriation Committee was informed by the Office of Price Administration today.

Preserve World Science

Domei

MANCHESTER, October 19.—Russia, Britain and the United States must remain strong to preserve world science, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe(said here on Thursday.

Unrest in East Indies Continues to Mount

More British and Dutch Troops Being Landed in Java to Enforce Order

"Unless continues to mount in central and eastern Java, according to dispatches from Batavia. Indonesian forces are resisting fiercely the Japanese troops being used by the Dutch and British forces to protect Dutch civilians and internees.

Other Batavia dispatches say that British troops are spreading quickly over Java to prevent new uprisings.

More British and Dutch troops are being landed to bring order in the affected areas. Fighting between uncaptured Japanese troops and Indonesians was reported at several inland towns.

An Indonesian nationalist leader declared in the meantime that the Indonesians want nothing short of independence.

The Indonesians rejected a Dutch proposal for a partnership in the Netherland's Empire, and the native leaders said the only alternative is war or revolution.

Called a Racial War

Domei

LONDON, October 13.—All Java is now in rebellion and it is hardly an independence movement any longer but a bitter racial war whipped up by I.R. Soekarno head of the Indonesian Republican Movement, declares Noel Monks, special correspondent for the Daily Mail in a dispatch from Batavia printed today. He said:

"The conservative Yorkshire Post welcomes Prime Minister Clement Attlee's clarification of the British attitude in Java. Invocation of Atlantic Charter and talk of fighting for Dutch Imperialism are beside the point and mischievous.

"There is undoubtedly a genuine nationalist movement in the Dutch East Indies as well as elsewhere but its interest are sufficiently safeguarded by Queen Wilhelmina's promise of what amounts to a dominion status.

"The immediate need of the East Indies is that of economic restoration which the Dutch with their intimate knowledge can alone accomplish efficiently and which is the only sure basis for political freedom that has been promised.

NAVY MEN BEING TRIED

Officers, Sailors, Officials Up For Misconduct

Strict investigations are under way in regard to the misconduct of some of the officers and men of the Navy who took advantage of the confusion following the termination of the war, and already 2,540 including 98 special commissioned officers, 15 sub-officers, 325 non-commissioned officers, 960 sailors, three government officials of higher civil service, 10 government officials of the Hannin rank, 19 employees and 1,111 laborers are now being examined by court-martial.

Besides the above-mentioned figures, more cases are expected to be brought before the court, and the Navy authorities expressed their desire to complete investigations by the end of next month. Those who have not been arrested yet are requested to come to the court of their own accord and atone for their misconduct. Those who have been discovered to have deliberately committed crimes will be severely punished, but consideration will be made for those who participated in crimes in mass psychology if the goods unlawfully seized are returned.

Communications Meet Set

Domei

NEW YORK, October 19.—New York Times' Washington dispatch states that at the communications conference opening in Bermuda on November 19, the United States will suggest: firstly, the abolition by British dominions and the United States all communication monopolies in countries other than their own; secondly, abolition of preferential rates by the British Empire; thirdly, adoption by the United States an the British Commonwealth of low uniform rates with the right to send a message from any of those countries to any other country attending the conference at the rate of 20 cents a word; and fourthly, unlimited extension by United Kingdom Dominions of circuits granted by them to the United States during the war.

Leniency For Burmese

All Burmese who during the Japanese occupation brought themselves within reach of criminal law for offenses against the state will be treated leniently, declared Governor General Gordon Smith of Burma, according to a London report on Friday.

Ex-Home Minister of P.I., Sison, to Face Charge Of Treason At Manila

Domei

MANILA, October 19.—Teofilo Sison, former Home Affairs Minister in the Japanese sponsored Philippine Cabinet, will face 22 treason charges when he is arraigned by the People's Court here on October 27, according to an Associated Press report. Sixty-four other Filipinos already have been charged with treasonable acts committed under the administration of Dr. Jose Laurel, President of the Philippine puppet government.

New Directive Aimed At Black Mart Deals

Americans Here Can't Send Any Money Home Except That Legitimtely Acquired

American military and civilian personnel in Japan are prohibited from sending home any money except that legitimately acquired as pay and allowances from an Army finance office, in an order issued by GHQ on Friday, according to a PRO press release, Saturday.

The order was directed at black market operations in Japan, being designed to prevent any American who might participate in illegal black market operations here, from sending profits from such illegal dealings back to the United States.

The order provides that the exchange of yen for U.S. government bonds, money orders, soldier savings accounts or any other negotiable source of American currency will be accompanied by a certificate from the responsible personnel officer that "he has personal knowledge that the funds transmitted were legitimately obtained as payment of pay and allowances from a finance officer of the United States Army and were not obtained from black market currency operations, sale of property, or other illicit sources."

The restriction is not intended to apply to money acquired legally by one person from another in the Theater.

The new ruling provides all postal money orders cashed in the Theater will be paid only in yen and that all troops entering the theater will convert dollars or other currency into yen within three days after arrival. Dollars or other non-Japanese currency will be issued only when the individual concerned is on orders to leave Japan.

The directive implements a joint policy of the War and Treasury departments to prevent growth of black market activities.

REICH AS FARMING STATE

Allied Military Government Pushes Plan to Produce Consumer Goods

Domei

BERLIN, October 16.—Colonel James Boyd, chief of the Industry Division of the Office of Military Government, declared on October 12 that his goal and that of his associates was to transform the German economy from that of a national producing armaments and heavy machinery to that of an agricultural state geared to the production of consumer goods.

Stating that 75 per cent of Germany's industry was intact or in reparable condition, Colonel Boyd emphasized, however, that coal was the real limiting factor in the revival of industry, adding that it was not likely that Germany would be able to increase her coal production materially in the next generation.

He said that the industrial plants operating in the American zone were producing only about 5 per cent of their capacity—far less than was needed to meet the requirements of the occupying forces, let alone to provide for a minimum subsistence standard of living for the German people.

Japanese PW's Interned

Domei

SINGAPORE, October 20.—About 120,000 Japanese prisoners of war from many parts of Southeast Asia will be taken to the 70-mile island of Rambang, 30 miles from Singapore this week. They will be interned there until Japan can arrange repatriation. The prisoners will clear the virgin jungle to build their own barracks and cultivate crops.

U.S. War Casualties Bared

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The United States war casualty toll now stands at a combined total of 1,069,632 for all armed forces, it was announced today. Army casualties total 922,682 and the Navy's total is 146,950.

49 More War Laws Set to Be Repealed

Total of Ordinances to Be Abolished, Those Already Revoked Now Total 184

The Cabinet, at its regular meeting on Friday, decided to repeal 49 more warime control ordinances bringing the total of ordinances which have been abolished and others which are to be repealed to 184 including those formerly issued by the Government and various Ministries, reports Domei.

The 49 ordinances which the Cabinet decided to abolish on Friday include the requisition law and seven others, the temporary mail service control law decreed by Imperial Ordinance, the Imperial Ordinance concerning land property of foreigners, 37 Imperial Ordinances and the requisition laws proclaimed in Korea and Formosa.

Preceding the abolition of the above-mentioned 49 ordinances, 51 ordinances including the temporary law controlling seditious publications and 11 others relative to the control of speech, press and assembly and 38 Imperial Ordinances concerning investigation of government administration and the temporary law for the preservation of peace and order in Korea had been stated for the ax.

Many Laws Killed

Various Ministries have already repealed some of the laws proclaimed during the war and are ready to abolish some more. The Welfare Ministry has repealed the national mobilization law and 24 others and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the law controlling the use of leather and 28 others and is planning to abolish 15 others including the law for the control of factories.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has abolished the law regulating the use of hemp and another and is now making preparations for the repeal of the law for the mobilization of veterinary surgeons and six others. The Transportation Ministry has abolished four ordinances, namely the law regulating the use of oil and substitute fuel and three others and is ready to abolish the law controlling land transportation and another.

The ordinances which have been already repealed and others which are to be abolished in the near future by the afore-mentioned Ministries thus total 84.

Communicaions Set-Up Changed

Abolition of the Inspection and Business Affairs Bureaus in the Communication Board was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on October 19. The alteration means that there will be a return to the administration that existed in days before the war. The changes which follow the abolition of the censorship of communications effected on August 20 are expected to make possible a speedy restoration of Japan's communications system, according to Domei.

TO REGISTER NEW VOTERS

Prefectural Heads Notified to Compile Registration Books

The Home Ministry Friday transmitted to prefectural governors preparatory notifications on the compilation of registration books for women above 20 and men between 20 and 25 who have newly acquired the voting right, says Domei.

The voters' list will be compiled by December 15 on the basis of the census to be held November 1. In accordance with the Emergency Imperial Ordinance concerning Article XII of the Election Law issued September 13, continued residence for over six months, which used to be one of the essential qualifications for voting rights, will not be required in the forthcoming election.

Greek Premier Named

Domei

ATHENS, October 19.—Greek Regent Archbishop Damaskincs became the provisional Premier of Greece on Thursday following the failure of five previous attempts to form a Government. Immediately after his induction, all members of the former Premier Admiral Petros Voulgaris' Cabinet except the admiral himself and Undersecretary Lambrinopoulos were sworn into office.

Opposes Leopold's Return

Domei

LONDON, October 19.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday rejected the proposal to conduct a referendum on the return of King Leopold to the Throne, according to the Brussels radio. Dispatches the same day said that Belgian Senate President Robert Dillion announced he had received "very important communications" from the King.

Gen. MacArthur May Visit U.S. Within Two Weeks; May Address Congress

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, is expected to visit the United States in about two weeks, according to the New York radio says a New Delhi report on Friday. Reports from Washington declared that he is invited to address the joint session of Congress.

Assets of 2 Japanese Ordered to Be Frozen

Allied GHQ Orders Clamping Of Accounts of Bank Chiefs

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces on October 18 ordered the Japanese Government to freeze all accounts of Moku Ando, chief of the personnel section of the Imperial Bank of Tokyo, and Meiji Imoi, president of the Chosen Savings Bank in Seoul, with any financial institution, including their accounts with the Tokyo branches of the Imperial Bank, according to a PRO press release.

It is stated that the violation of the prevailing Allied instructions was held as the reason for the freezing of the accounts of Mr. Ando and Imoi, whose illegal act of transferring ¥3,000,000 under Mr. Ando's private account from the Seoul Branch of the Imperial Bank was discovered by the financial inspectors.

Simultaneously, with the above order, the Allied Supreme Headquarters demanded the Japanese Government to furnish immediately the bank statements of all the above accounts from August 1 this year up to date of freezing which will include all entries made on such accounts accompanied by detailed descriptions and explanations of each entry.

The order to the Japanese Government is found below:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AG 132 (18 Oct. '45) ESS
APO 500
18 October 1945

Memorandum for: Imperal Japanese Government.
Through: Central Liaison Office. Tokyo.
Subject: Freezing of Accounts of Ando Moku and Imoi Meiji.

1. You will immediately freeze all accounts of Ando Moku, Chief of Personnel Section, Imperial Bank of Tokyo, and Imoi Meiji, President of the Chosen Savings Bank in Seoul, with any financial institution, including their accounts with Tokyo Branches of the Imperial Bank.

2. You will immediately furnish to this Headquarters, bank statements of all the above accounts from August 1, 1945, to date of freezing which will include all entries made on such accounts. You will further furnish detailed descriptions and explanations of each entry.

3. You will report immediately to this Headquarters the action taken to comply with these requirements, and the date the required statements, descriptions and explarations will be submitted.

4. An acknowledgment of the receipt of this memorandum is directed.

For the Supreme Commander:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

AIR LINE RULINGS BARED

Pilot Has Supreme Power, Allied Headquarters Here Says

Regulations concerning the passengers, baggage and mail for the air service in Japan Proper were issued by the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces on October 15. The regulations follow:

1. All baggage, including mail will be examined by the pilot.

2. The Japanese Government should recognize the fact that the air service can be utilized only by those who are engaged in public business affairs approved by the Government.

3. A register describing the name of the passenger, official qualification, business purpose, starting point and destination should be presented to the pilot prior to boarding the plane.

4. The pilot is authorized to reject any one who violates the various regulations concerning this air service.

'Big 3' Not Meeting

President Truman told correspondents on Friday that no new meeting is contemplated between the Big Three to discuss the stalemate reached by the recent Council of Foreign Ministers in London, according to a Washington report.

Status of Foreigners In Japan Is Cleared

Allied GHQ Reply Says No Immediate Change Is Contemplated

The MacArthur Headquarters, through Major General C. A. Willoughby, Assistant Chief of Staff, on Monday, issued a formal reply to the questionnaire submitted by Kiyoshi Yamagata of the Central Liaison Office on October 7, regarding repatriation and treatment by the Japanese Government of the diplomats and nationals of the various countries residing in this country.

The following is the text of the reply:

In reply to the questions submitted to this headquarters on October 7, 1945, the following statements are presented:

1. Questions in regard to repatriation of various foreign nationals are being discussed with the American Government and it is expected that repatriation plans will shortly be effected for many such nationals. No immediate change is contemplated in regard to the internment status of pro-Axis nationals, or in regard to the obligations of the Japanese Government with respect to food and housing.

2. As regards Italian diplomatic personnel now at liberty and acceptable to the Italian Government, the Japanese will continue to accord them correct treatment in all respects. The question of the treatment of Japanese diplomats in Italy is an entirely separate question and it is not considered that the Japanese Government is in a position to bargain or negotiate. "It is considered desirable that the Japanese Government henceforth conduct all formal dealings with the Italian officials through this headquarters."

3. As regards Spanish diplomats, there is no question of the Japanese Government granting permission for them to leave Japan. In principle, the Japanese Government will afford them correct treatment in all respects.

4. The question of Soviet diplomats has been already answered in our letter to you. See file AG 430.2 (Oct. 7, 1945)

5. It is considered desirable that the Japanese Government henceforth conduct all formal dealings with French officials through this headquarters. The Japanese will continue to accord them correct treatment in all respects.

6. There is no question of the Japanese Government objecting to the repatriation of former Turkish diplomats who, it is expected, will shortly depart from Japan by means of American transportation.

7. No immediate change is contemplated in regard to the internment status of Chinese Puppet diplomatic staff, or in the obligations of the Japanese Government with respect to food and housing.

8. With the exception of the Siamese, ex-Ambassador who is interned under American supervision, former Siamese diplomatic personnel are regarded as officials of a country friendly to the United States and to the Allies. They will be accorded by the Japanese Government, correct treatment in every respect.

9. No immediate change is contemplated in regard to the internment status of Philippine and Burmese Puppet diplomatic staffs, or in the obligations of the Japanese Government with respect to food and housing.

10. The Allied and neutral diplomatic staffs now residing at Karuizawa are being offered the opportunity of being moved to the Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita, which is being cleared of Axis and Puppet diplomatic staffs (see our CAX 53278). Any application received from former diplomats for houses in Tokyo or nearby areas will be first cleared through this headquarters before making any definite commitments. In principle, the Japanese Government is expected to accord former diplomats of all neutral countries correct treatment in every respect.

11. The Fujiya Hotel will be taken over shortly for the billeting of Allied and neutral diplomatic staffs, and for other purposes.

HOLLAND GETS U.S. LOAN

Obtains $50,000,000 to Pay Goods; Russia Also Signs Pact

Domei

NEW YORK, October 19.—The United States Export-Import Bank announced today the signing by the Netherlands Government of a loan agreement of $50,000,000 at two and three-eighth's per cent interest. The money will be used to pay the already contracted Lend-Lease goods.

A Washington report said that the Soviet Union has signed an agreement with the United States for $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease goods.

Navy Makes Reports On Precious Metals

Over 300 Kilograms of Platinum Bullion Included in 1st List Handed to Allies

More than 300 kilograms of platinum bullion are listed among other precious metals in the first report submitted by the Navy authorities to the Allied Headquarters in accordance with the latter's directive, states the Asahi.

These precious metals were purchased from, or donated by the people during the war for the manufacture of novel appliances of war. Investigations by the Allied authorities concerned are currently under way on these metals on the basis of the two reports thus far submitted by the Navy authorities.

According to the first report, 148.710 kilograms of platinum bullion for rocket arms was stored at the Tokuriki Precious Metals Store as of August 15 and 178.738 kilograms at the Tanaka Precious Metals Store. These hoards were under the charge of the Navy and Munitions Ministries.

The Intendance Bureau of the Navy Ministry held 13 platinum ingots weighing 4.689 kilograms, 56 crude platinum ingots weighing 14.262 kilograms and 174.3 grams of platinum dust. The same bureau also held six gold ingots weighing 940.6 grams and a gold bar weighing 364.95 grams. Also, 248.347 tons of silver is stored at the Osaka warehouse of the Bureau of Naval Construction.

The second report reveals that platinum articles totaling 68.620 kilograms are stored at the Technical Research Institute which is under the Naval Construction Bureau's supervision.

The Numazu Arsenal of the Naval Construction Bureau holds 569 kilograms of silver and the Yokosuka Arsenal keeps about 50 tons while about 13 tons is stored at the Akabane factory, eight tons at the Nippon Iron Company and 3.500 tons in Hikoji Sugita's residence.

More reports which are being collected from various part of the country will be submitted to the Allied Headquarters.

As regards the cotton cloth, two or three rolls are to be allotted to every farming household in appreciation for their foodstuff delivery, and one roll to every raid victim. The rest will be allocated to young men, children and expectant mothers as well as to hygienic agencies.

Half of the working clothes and cotton gloves will be distributed to farming and fishing communities for work use while the rest will be given to miners, factory workers and general civilians.

REPORT ON EUROPEAN TOUR

U.S. House Members Also Make Proposals on Economic Policy

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Seven members of the House subcommittee on postwar economic policy headed by Representative Colmer, Democrat of Mississipi, made the following proposals on October 12 in a preliminary report after a two-month tour of European countries:

(1) The USSR adopt an "Open Door" attitude toward American technicians and the press:

(2) Britain unlock trade barriers "inimical" to American interests:

(3) Germany be reconstructed without armaments, of course, so it can feed itself and, in time, again become a factor in United States trade:

(4) The United States expand field forces handling the disposel of billions of surplus property abroad.

The committee recommended also that loans to Russia be withheld until:

(1) Certain points of the USSR production is devoted to the control of armaments:

(2) The disclosure of Russian statistics on economic production:

(3) The fulfilment of Russia's political obligations, including the withdrawal of troops from occupied countries:

(4) The revelation of trade treaties between the USSR and its satellite nations and neighbors so that the United States can form its policy with those nations on that basis.

The committee also suggested that the State Department negotiate for concessions from the other Allies for at least partial payment for Lend-Lease and specifically suggested that the United States be repaid with title to tangible assets on such things as aviation rights, bases, raw materials, buildings and sites for embassies.

Foreign Scribes Invited to Tea

Foreign correspondents of the Allied Forces will be invited to a tea ceremony at 2 p.m. on October 24, at the Gokokuji Temple at Otowa, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, which is to be held under sponsorship of the Buddhist Bureau of the Japanese Religious Society in cooperation with the Board of Information and the Gokokuji Temple.

Dwellings on Parade

Spot transactions on simple dwelling houses were conducted yesterday in the plaza on the west side of Shinjuku Station. The houses, priced at ¥2,500 each, were to 200 applicants who had previously put in bids at the Yotsuya and Yodobashi Ward Offices.

French Set Up Body To Study Atom Power

Will Get Big Government Grants; Composed of Specialists

The French Government has set up a commission for research in the use of atomic energy in industry, according to a London report Friday. BBC correspondent Thomas Kadette was quoted as stating that the new organization would be under state control.

He said that it will be headed by a high commissioner chosen from leading scientific institutions and working with him will be a representative of the government, the president of the National Defense Research Committee and three atomic research specialists. The commission will get, big government grants as well as being able to set up public loans.

Meanwhile, it is reported also from London that a proposal to prevent the mininy of uranium without the permission of the government has been made by the Swedish Minister of Justice. He stated that with the production of the atomic bombs the importance of uranium could not be exaggerated.

Atomic Energy Discussed

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Rear Admiral William R. Purnell, described as Navy's expert on atomic energy, recently said the United States holds a member of "trade secrets" of atomic energy. He added he did not believe any other country, not even Great Britain which shares American scientific and industrial secrets could manufacture an atomic bomb "within quite a stretch of time".

Admiral Purnell testified before the joint Senate Military and Commerce committee holding hearings on the proposed national science foundation. Other witnesses included ear Admiral W.H.P. Blandy, Navy Ordnance Chief, who said he knew of no defense against the atomic bomb and secretary of Navy, James V. Forrestal who warned against too much reprementation in scientific research.

Admiral Purnell told the committee that the theory behind the atomic bomb is not a secret, "but making bombs is".

He testified that the fuse used in exploding atomic energy is a "trade secret" which has never been released even to an ally. He said only one company in United States possessed it. He added the fuse was one of several trade secrets.

No Counter-measure

Admiral Blanding testified before the committee that he had no knowledge of reports that the Navy had found a counter-measure against the atomic bomb and said he doubted any one counter-measure would be effective against all atomic bombs. As said, "I doubt if more than two or three of them will be made the same".

Earlier Secretary Forrestal urged close cooperation between military technicians and outstanding scientists to safeguard the United States from future aggression. At the same time he warned against expecting "too much overnight" of research and said the government should "not try to regiment too much" in carrying out the proposed program of stimulating scientific research.

Urging the necessity for research. Foressestal said, "the next war, if it should come, will probably come at such speed that we will not have breathing space that we need this time for development of weapons and counter-measures".

On the other side of the capital, the House Military Committee voted to reopen hearings on 18th on legislation setting up a commission to control domestic activities in the field of atomic energy. The Committee announced that representatives of the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb would testify.

New Office to Boost Civilian Relief Is Set

Stocked Goods Being Distributed to Farmers, Raid Victims

The Government Friday decided to establish within the Commerce and Industry Ministry an office to supervise increased production of essential commodities for civilian consumption, especially for raid victims, states Domei. Personnel of the new office which will include civilian experts will be anounced next week.

The agency, which will be charged with production, distribution and price regulation of vital commodities, is expected to handle among other things kitchen utensils, nails, wires, footgear, matches, electric bulbs, electric heaters, radio apparatus, flour grinders, heating apparatus, paper for domestic use and bicycles, the report said.

The Commerce and Industry Ministry also made public the quotas of fiber goods allotments for respective regional Governments-General. These allotments include 1,000,000 blankets, 900,000 mattress covers material for 1,100,000 mattresses, 2,200,000 kans of cotton for mattresses and 2,000,000 paper vests. Priority will be given to raid victims in distributing these goods.

It was also announced that considerable amount of clothes and other fiber goods held in stock by the Koeki Corporation were being distributed to rural communities throughout the country as well as to raid sufferers. These allotments include 117,000 bales of cotton cloth, 10,300,000 working clothes, 6,000,000 pairs of cotton gloves, 20,114,600 yards of cloth for mending purposes, 350,000 suits of clothes for boys and 1,258,000 for girls. 1,300,000 dozens of underwear, 241,360 dozens of knitted goods, 780,000 dozens of socks, 21,805,000 dozens tabi (Japanese socks), 81,000 kans of cotton thread and 24,000 kans of silk thread.

TRIAL OF 24 NAZIS BEGINS

Prosecutors Will Hand 43 Indictments at Berlin Court

Domei

LONDON, October 17.—Formal opening of the war crimes trials when 21 leading Nazis will face their judges will begin in Berlin on Thursday provided the Russians are ready by then.

British Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, leaves London today for the German capital to be present when chief presecuters will hand 43 indictments to the International Military Tribunal conducting the trial.

There is no difference on the major principles between the prosecutors of the four nations; namely, Britain, United States, Russia and France nor as far as they know among the judges but the formal opening which was to have taken place last Thursday has already been postponed three times in the week owing to difficulties over the Russian translation of the indictment.

According to Lord Wright, chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, the indictment "covers the whole Nazi period of aggression, atrocity, fraud, and terrorism."

Nazis' Trial Postponed

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1'.—The International War Crimes Commission, which was to have met today at which indictments were to be handed down against the 24 high ranking Nazis, has postponed its meeting until October 18 at the request of the Russians, who said the delay was necessary for translating the bulky documents, according to an INS report.

U.S. Military Training Is Urged for Peacetime

Marshall Emphasizes Immediate Availability of Men Is Important Factor

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 16.—Urging on October 16 that the United States have peacetime military training, General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, declared at a meeting of the Reserve Officers' Association that the immediate availability of men for service in the citizens' army is the keynote of the nation's future defense. President Truman who also attended the meeting said Marshall had performed the "greatest task of any military leader in history" in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

Marshall said: "We made a colossal effort to bring victory at the earliest possible time. We must be exceedingly careful we don't waste that victory."

Speaking in favor of universal military training, he said of the citizen's army: "It is that immediate availability that is so important. Wo we capitalize on our great victory or do we waste it? That must be the state of our portant. Do we capitalize on our great victory or do we waste it? That must be the state of our national military pasture the unmediate availability of citizens army to insure the maintenance of peace in the world. Immediate availability of weapons for peace depends on the citizens' army. I think that I represent the navy viewpoint, too."

Declaring that force must be available to enforce decent and right behavior, he asked that this situation not be forgotten in the speed of demobilization and emphasized that everyone should make sure that victory is not wasted which would also mean wasting casulties.

President Truman who organized the first reserve corps in the United States in 1921 said "General Marshall is my ideal of a leader. I consider myself something of a judge on that subject due to the fact that I have spent many of my odd moments reading the history of great military leaders of the world." Mentioning several of them, he said none had anything like the task which had faced General Marshall. He said Marshall not only acted as Chief of Staff of the United States Army but as head of the Chiefs of Staff of all the Allies. "He succeeded in getting cooperation and in getting the navy to cooperate with the army."

On Universal Military Training

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 17.—In order to present his views on universal military training, President Harry Truman announced that he will address a joint session of Congress on October 23. Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, told newsmen after talking with the President that he thinks Truman will recommend a modified form of training including vocational courses.

Secretary of War Robert Patterson in an address before the Senate Military Affairs Committee advocated a merger of the War and Navy Departments into a single agency as a step toward maintaining world peace. The plan described by Patterson calls for a single executive department of armed forces under a secretary of cabinet rank with a civilian undersecretary and three major coordinate branches—ground, air and naval.

President Truman on October 17 asked Congress to appropriate $220,842,000 to resume federal public works—largely flood control, navigation and reclamation projects—interrupted by war.

At the same time the House Appropriations Committee approved a legislation which would cancel $52,453,000 which Congress had authorized in war appropriations.

The House Appropriation Committee also reported to Congress on October 17 on the probable end of price control. The Committee obtained data from OPA Administrator, Chester Bowles, stating general controls on food likely will be continued through January 1; sugar, fats, and oils through April 1; removal to conrols on major apparel and textiles is expected by the first. Controls on basic industrial materials and machines are expected to be lifted by January 1.

In another action, the House Appropriations Committee voted on October 17 to return the United States Employment Service to the States. The committee of federal aid plans to maintain child care centers until March 1, 1946.

The Senate Finance Committee received an appeal from business leaders for a cut in individual income to 25 per cent and for a repeal of excess profits tax next January 1.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on October 17 unanimously approve the nominaiton of Spruille Braden as assistant secretary of State to be in course of Latin American affairs.

Her Majesty's Solicitude for War Victims Revealed in Plan to Open Medical Stations

Her Majesty the Empress, on October 19, granted a sum of money to Yukitada Hirose, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, for use in the relief of sufferers from the war disaster.

At the same time the Imperial Household Department announced that it would send groups of medical men throughout Tokyo, giving free medical advice to the sufferers.

Dr. Zennoshin Hatta, Chief Court Physician, will head the groups of medical men which will be composed of court physicians.

All arrangements have been made by the Civil Welfare Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis, for the opening of medical stations in every principal city, town and village included within Tokyo Metropolis as well as every ward in the capital for 15 days, from October 28 to November 9, where medical care will be dispensed gratis.

The stations will be staffed by four groups of medical men sent by the Imperial Household Department, 25 groups organized by the Japan Red Cross Hospital, the Saiseikai Hospital, the Pulmonary Tuberculosis Prevention Association, the Japan Medicine Corps, the Social Work Association, and the Metropolitan Hospital, and about 150 others organized by branches of the Medical Association in the wards of the Metropolis.

Certificates will be issued to those in need of hospital treatment or who require continued medical attention when the stations have been closed. They will be good for a month from the date of issue.

8 Million Unemployed In Japan Is Predicted

Data Gathered by Welfare Ministry Now Show 4,346,593 Idle

The total unemployed in Japan is ultimately expected to reach 7,900,000 according to calculations so far made by the Welfare Ministry. In view of the necessity of speedily formulating plans to meet the situation, the Welfare Ministry has requested all prefectural governments to submit reports on the unemployment aspect, according to Mainichi.

According to the present reports which have been received from all prefectures except Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Akito, Miyazaki and Kagoshima those discharged from factories numbered 2,230,801, employees at factories and plants that are now suspending operation 3,142,140, those who are unemployed or who are to be discharged shortly from factories 2,199,232, and those who are expected to be out of work in a near future or are now unemployed due to demobilization in Japan, 1,707,461. In the above figures those actually unemployed at present number 3,906,593. Then when the unemployed in the five prefectures from which no report is yet received is estimated at 240,000, the total of the unemployed for the whole country is 4,346,593.

Furthermore, out of 3,650,000 of the second demobilized group from overseas, 2,230,000 will be unable to obtain employment. And the 3,000,000 Japanese residents abroad, it is estimated that 1,330,000, will be jobless. When these figures are added to the present total of 4,346,193, a total of more than 7,900,000 will be unemployed.

The Welfare Ministry estimates that men to replace women workers in various fields will be 1,810,000 in the first period and 1,260,000 in the second, making a total of 3,070,000.

BRUMRIGHT GIVEN POST

Heads Chinese Affairs Division in State Department's Reshuffle

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The State Department announced on October 15 that Everett F. Brumnight has been named Chief of its Division of the Chinese Affairs, succeeding John Garter Vincent, who was recently appointed Director of Office of Far Eastern Affairs.

Joseph Flack, Foreign Service Officer, was designated Chief of Division of North and West Coast Affairs of the Office of the American Republic Affairs, while James K. Penfield was named Deputy Director of the Far Eastern Affairs Office.

The Department also announced that Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlantic Constitution, and Colonel John Hay Whitney have been appointed special advisers and consultants to Assistant Secretary of State William Benton and Ferdinand Kuhn, Director of the Interim International Information Service.

Mr. McGill will advise on matters concerning wire services and press growing out of past and present activities of the Office of War Information and Office of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Whitney will advise on relations with the motion picture industry.

New GI Rag, Encorps, Due for Osaka Debut Starting Next Monday

Another newspaper for soldiers, the Encorps, besides the Stars and Stripes published in Tokyo, will be printed for distribution from Monday by the 10th Army Corps of the U.S. 6th Army in Osaka. With the editorial department on the 6th floor of the 6th Army Headquarters, preparations are in full swing now. About 5,000 copies will be printed for circulation among the officers and men of the 98th, 33rd and 25th divisions in Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya.

Egyptian Students Hit Premier's Policy

Ired at Government's Refusal To Urge British Troops' Evacuation From Egypt

Domei

CAIRO, October 17.—Reuter today reported a clash between supporters and opponents of the Egyptian Government at Guad here.

The incident occurred when a meeting of about 1,000 students expressed dissatisfaction at Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha's statement on national aspirations made in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday.

The Prime Minister had been expected Reuter said, to make a statement on the Government's policy for the evacuation of British troops from Egypt and the Union of Sudan but refrained from doing so "in the country's interests."

Reuter said the students decided to send a note to Britain through the British Embassy stating that "if British troops do not evacuate from Egypt, Britain will be responsible for the blood that is spilled. British imperialism must come to an end, they declared.

The news agency added that the students charged the Egyptian Government had failed to fulfill its duty and urged the students to take matters into their own hands. They also decided to boycott the Britain by refusing to buy British goods.

Gromyko At London Meet

Soviet Ambassador to the U.S. Andrei Gromyko attended the Executive Committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission in London on Friday, according to a London report. Ambassador Gromyko just arrived from America. It was decided to adhere to the original date of completing the work of the Executive Committee by October 24 and to hold the first meeting of the Preparatory Commission on November 8.

Nimitz Back in Pearl Harbor

Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, returned to Pearl Harbor on Friday following a visit to the United States and he will deliver a Navy Day address from Pearl Harbor on October 27, according to a Honolulu report.

Rally Held in Osaka For Communist Head

Kyuichi Tokuda and Other Red Leaders Seek Establishment of People's Rights

In welcome of Kyuichi Tokuda, leader of the Japan Communist Party, and others to the Kansai, the Kansai People's Rally for Freed Liberals was held from 1 p.m Friday at the Osaka Central Hall under the sponsorships of the Relief Society for Martyrs of the Liberation Movement. Committee for the Liberation of Political Prisoners and the Kansai Liberated Lawyers' Association.

Speeches for the establishment of people's rights were made to a packed audience. By unanimous approval of the gathering, a People's Liberation Federation was organized at the instance of Mr. Tokuda. The meeting finally closed at 3:30 p.m. following which there was street demonstration.

In his address to the rally, the Communist leader said: "There is absolutely no other road to happiness for the people without the establishment of a popular government. This is the fundamental aim of our movement. It is a self-evident fact that the present government cannot do anything.

"First before anything else, food and other necessities of daily life must be changed over to civilian control. On this point, too, we must by enfolding all those with similar ideas join forces actively in the organization of a labor front. Also property should be confiscated and parceled out to farmers and at the same time combined organizations of a labor front. Also property should be confiscated and parceled out to farmers and at the same time combined organizations of monopolistic capitalists should be completely uprooted."

Indian PW's Reach Bombay

The first batch of Indian prisoners of war from Australia has arrived in Bombay, according to a New Delhi report on Friday. The group consisted of 150 persons who suffered from torture in New Guinea where they were taken by the Japanese for forced labor from Singapore after they had refused to join the Indian National Army, which was headed by the late Subhas Chandra Bose.

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150,000 Jobless Men Helpless in Saitama

Prefecture Faces Grave Unemployment Problem For Winter

Saitama Prefecture is confronted with a serious unemployment problem with a total of 150,000 men and women out of work including demobilized servicemen and others who have become jobless due to the closing down of factories following the termination of the war, reports Domei.

Just before the end of the war, there were 1,027 munitions factories with 161,777 male and female employees in the prefecture. With the termination of hostilities, 120,000 have become jobless due to the closing down of many factories. Figuring that some 30,000 out of the 81,000 demobilized servicemen return to the farm and that the 40 per cent of the remaining 51,000 servicemen have resumed their former occupations, 30,000 must find new jobs. Together with the above-mentioned 120,000, a total of 150,000 are unemployed.

According to investigations conducted by the prefecture, during the period between September 4 and 30,667 demobilized servicemen were looking for work and the number increased to 1,000 by October 15. Out of those who are now looking for positions, only five precent have found new jobs. As to factory workers who are out of work, no prospect of work is in sight since there is hardly any factory now looking for men.

Along with the aggravation of the unemployment problem, there is an apparent tendency of morale deterioration among the unemployed. Most of the unemployed now appear to be living on their savings and retirement allowances, against the daily increase of the cost of living. With the approach of winter, it has become imminent that some basic measures must be adopted to counter the intensified situation.

TO ISSUE TREASURE BONDS

100 First Prize Winners in Lottery To Get ¥100,000 Each

Win ¥100,000 by buying a ¥10 treasure bond! These new bonds on sale for a 10-day period from October 29 to November 7 replace the popular victory bonds sold during the war.

A total of ¥100,000,000 in prizes will be given to 2,951,050 lucky prize winners. You may be one of the lucky 100 to draw the first prize of ¥100,000, or one of the 300 to win the second prize of ¥10,000. If you don't draw either first or second, you may be one of the lucky 1,000 to get the third prize of ¥1,000 or perhaps you'll have a chance for fourth prize of ¥50 with 9,999 others. There's still a chance for you if you haven't been uclky so far to be one of the 500,000 to draw fifth prize of ¥20.

Some changes have been decided regarding the method of drawing lots and prizes. The time between the closing of the sale of bonds and the drawing of lots will be shortened. Also, besides a monetary prize, a supplementary prize of 50 yards of cotton will be given to lucky firsts, 20 yards of the same cloth to second prize winners, 10 yards to third prize winners and five yards to fifth prize winners. Also a consolation prize of 10 cigarettes will be given to all those who fail to draw any of the lucky numbers if they present four of the treasure bonds.

In drawing lots, with the victory bonds the first prize number was picked and the second, third and fourth prize numbers were the same as the first prize number except that they were one lower in denomination. However with treasure bonds, a draw will be made separately for first and second prizes.

The bonds will be on sale at the Hypothec Bank and branches, department stores, station stands, tobacco shops and banks. The big prize-drawing day is November 12 and payment of prizes will start November 17. The tobacco in exchange for four victory bonds will be given at designated tobacco shops for one month from the prize announcement day. All proceeds of the treasure bond sale will be turned over for postwar reconstruction and promotion of rural districts.

Ginza Area Cleaned

To initiate the cleaning up of air raid devastated areas, a ceremony was held at Ginzo 2-chome 10 a.m. Thursday, attended by Governor Hisatada Hirose of Tokyo Metropolis and many other officials. Immediately following the ceremony, the task of cleaning was started first in business centers and at important traffic juctions. It is expected the work will be completed within one and a half months. When bull-dozers and other necessary machinery to be used for clearing become sufficiently available, the 38,000,000 tsubo (one tsubo is six feet square) devastated areas are slated to be cleaned within one and a half years.

Secret Nisei Army Unit Played Vital Role In Obtaining Japanese Documents in War

Highly secret United States Army Unit made up principally of Americans of Japanese descent operated skillfully during the war in the Pacific theater to obtain Japanese documents which in turn were used against the enemy to the Allied Headquarters disclosed on October 14, according to Domei.

The Allied Translator and Interpreter Section carefully studied every document seized in combat by the units operatives, from periodicals and diaries to maps and carbon duplicates of the original papers.

Captured documents sometimes proved their value within 20 minutes after they had been seized from the Japanese, and American troops were sent against anew enemy installations.

The section knew not only the location of many Japanese units but also their officers by name and the rosters of companies down to the private. It even knew the telephone numbers of the Japanese billots.

Many war crimes have been linked to individual Japanese by diaries captured by men from the Translator Section. Some of the Japanese wrote of their feeling as they executed or tortured the Allied prisoners. These Japanese war criminals are being hunted down for their names and deeds have been listed.

Approximately 2,000,000 Japanese documents were classified by the Translator and Interpreter Section according to the tactical, strategic or long range value. About 20,000,000 pages of translations were done and thousands of prisoners were interrogated.

Combat instructions, methods of attack or defense and propaganda distributed to the Japanese soldiers to uplift their morale as the war turned against them were obtained by the special unit and put into English.

Among the Nisei soldiers in the secret unit were some taken at Corregidor before the fall of the island fortress. Many Nisei since then have been decorated for outstanding advice.

Groups Commander Colonel Sidney F. Mashbir said: "No group in war had as much to lose. If captured they would have meant indescribable horror to them and their relatives in Japan. The Nisei are worthy as individuals and as a group, of the highest possible praise for their invaluable contribution to the success of the Allied arms."

Example of groups work was best exemplified the translators and interpreters learned the course of the movement of warships and small craft from Kekepo to Salamaua and the latest table on the strength of the Japanese 66th Infantry Regiment.

Another captured report showed the percentage of men in each company in a certain area hospitalized in a certain area. This revealed the designation of companies and their strength.

Resolution Proposed To Limit Note Issue

Currency Committee Plan Submitted to Finance Minister for Consideration

A resolution to revive restrictions on the Bank of Japan note issue was presented by the Postwar Currency Measure Committee of the Finance Ministry at its sixth general meeting held on October 19, and immediately submitted to Finance Minister Keizo Shibuzawa by Chairman Masataka Ota of the Committee.

The system of restricting the Bank of Japan's note issue was enacted in February, 1942 following enforcement of the currency control system, with the limit of the note issue fixed at ¥6,000,000,000. But due to the war circumstances, the system had been suspended up to the present.

Note Issue, Loans Up

The Bank of Japan, on October 10, reported an increase of ¥92,000,000 in note issue and ¥671,000,000 in loans, while agency accounts showed a notable decline of about ¥800,000,000, compared with the figures shown on September 30, or ten days before. The holding of national bonds and other securities by the Bank decreased by ¥241,000,000.

The Bank of Japan accounts on October 10 were as follows:

Assets: loans, ¥24,297,000,000 (increase of ¥671,000,000 compared with September 30) cash and bullions, ¥533,000,000: national bonds and securities, ¥11,810,000,000 (decrease of ¥241,000,000) agency accounts, ¥15,921,000,000 (decrease of ¥798,000,000); miscellaneous accounts, ¥5,233,000,000(increase of ¥387,000,000): unpaid capital, ¥55,000,000: total ¥57,851,000,000 (increase of ¥20,000,000).

Liabilities: Bank note issue, ¥41,518,000,000 (increase of ¥92,000,000): Government deposits, ¥11,338,000,000 (decrease of ¥144,000,000): other deposits, ¥3,890,000,000 (increase of ¥65,000,000): miscellaneous accounts, ¥892,000,000(increase of ¥7,000,000): capital and reserve funds, ¥211,000,000: total ¥57,851,000,000 (increase of ¥20,000,000).

FOOD FROM THE HOKKAIDO

Two vessels owned by the Imperial Marine Products Control Association and four others have been assigned to transport about 10,000 tons of refrigerated marine products which have been awaiting shipment in Hokkaido. These products will be brought to Tsuchizaki, Niigata, and Shibaura in Tokyo for distribution above all among the inhabitants of the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

It is reported that the first of these vessels has already arrived at Tsuchiura. The plan provides that an average of 1,500 tons will be brought from the Hokkaido every month.

Apart from these vessels, freight cars will be used to help to solve the problem of the accumulating refrigerated marine products in the Hokkaido. It is estimated that about 40 tons of such products, in addition to those transported by the vessels, will be carried by freight cars.

Mining Directors Quit

Masasuke Fujiata, President of the Japan Mining Company, and Mitsuo Kuhara, vice-president, have resigned their posts to facilitate the introduction of a new atmosphere in the company which is needed in the new situation which has arisen, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai reports. Their resignations were formally announced on October 18. By mutual election by the directors Kikujiro Mike, managing director, has been appointed president.

2 Million Ton Goal Fixed for Fertilizer

Reconversion of Fuel Plants, Repairing of Raid Damaged Factories Scheduled

An annual production of 2,000,000 tons of ammonium sulphate will become possible in two years time when the nitrogenous fertilizer program of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry gets into full working order, Domei reports.

As part of the program, the Japan Fertilizer Company will start with the permission of the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces, the operation of the Second Naval Fuel Depot at Yokkaichi and the Third Naval Fuel Depot at Tokuyama which will be converted into ammonium sulphate production factories.

In views of the pressing food shortage, the Ministry is planning to attain by 1947 the self-supply of nitrogenous fertilizer in the country to meet the annual demand for 2,000,000 tons. For this purpose, the repairing of the production facilities of the factories which suffered damage in air raids, conversion of synthetic oil or methonol production factories and expansion of nitrogenous lime production facilities are being considered.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will shortly file an application with the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces for permission to convert the Army Fuel Depot at Iwakuni into an ammonium sulphate factory.

Upon the completion of the conversion of the foregoing three fuel depots in about one year's time, the Ministry expects an unnual production of 206,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

Beside the conversation of these depots, Domei expains, some private companies are planing to convert their factories into nitrogenous fertilizer production. Among them are included the Onahama factory of the Japan Hydrogen Company with 70,000 ton production capacity of ammonium sulphate, the factory of the Hokkado Synthetic Oil Company with a 150,000-ton capacity, the first Ube factory of the Teikoku Fuel Company with a 50,000-ton production capacity, the Niihama factory of the Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company with a 20,000-ton capacity and others. The total production capacity of those factories together with that of the foregoing three depots is expected to amount to approximately 500,000 tons.

Thus, the Ministry estimates that the existing factories, on the restoration of full operation of their facilities, will produce 1,300,000 tons annually. By the conversion of factories, 400,000 to 500,000 tons are expected to be produced annually while 300,000 to 400,000 tons can be produced through extention of nitrogenous lime production facilities for a total of 2,000,000 tons.

It is, however, impossible to expect at present a speedy increase in the ammonium sulphate production due to the coal shortage and difficulty in securing materials for repair work and industrial reconversion, the report explains. The latest estimate for monthly production ranges from 20,000 to 30,000 tons with the annual production amounting to some 300,000 tons. However, next year may possibly see an improvement in the production with ammonium sulphate production rising to 600,000 tons and nitrogenous lime 160,000 tons.

Red Army's Advance Into Manchuria Told

Resistance Was Weak—Some Nippon Unit Commanders Fled, Says Observer

When the Soviet forces launched their attacks against the Japanese army in Manchuria on August 9, they encountered weak resistance, according to Giichi Kurose, says Domei.

Mr. Kurose is a Government official who has spent many years in Hsinking and Mukden. He recently returned to Sapporo, his home town, from China by way of Korea. He gave Domei the following account of what happened in Manchuria following the advance of the Soviet forces into that area:

"It was about 1 a.m. on August 9 that the air-raid alarm was sounded in Hsinking. As soon as the Soviet forces attacked, a part of the Japanese on the first line met them. Most of the others withdrew, almost without offering any resistance.

"The main force of the Kwantung Army of whose prowess there once was so much talk had begun to move to the south from the spring of last year, and reservists formed the bulk of the Japanese on the first line of defense for the border at the time the Soviet troops attacked. These Japanese were inadequately supplied with ammunition. Hence they decided to gather at a fortress behind the first line and carry out a counterattack.

"A special guard unit, based on gendarmes, was organized. This unit, whose business included propaganda, sharp-shooting, and demolition, resorted to guerrilla warfare.

"The Imperial Rescript terminating the war was granted on August 15. The staff of the Kwantung Army was reluctant to obey the Rescript and lay down arms. It held that the Army by supporting itself could win victory in spite of the surrender of the home country. The Army ceased warfare only after the Rescript had been transmitted to it by an Imperial Prince.

"Almost all leaders of the Kwantung Army are detained by the Soviet forces. No few number of unit commanders fled with their families or by themselves, leaving behind their families and the troops under them. These officers, who appropriated Army funds at the time they fled, will manage to subsist. As for the troops under them, many of them were removed to store-houses and school buildings as the Soviet forces occupied their barracks. There are Japanese units which are quartered in tents in thickets of pine trees.

"Members of the Automobile Units and other troops with special skill were taken prisoner and sent to Russian. As for the troops which remain on the continent, they are waiting for the arrival of the day when they will be sent home to Japan.

"The first thought that occurred to me after I returned home was that the Japanese on the continent are under illusions. Practically all Japanese on the continent are more favorably inclined toward the Soviet forces which were neutral up to some time ago than toward America with which Japan fought for many years. I first came into touch with the American forces when I arrived in Seoul after a journey across North Korea and was much impressed by their gentlemanly attitude. Back in Sapporo, when I saw that no incidents had occured in the city since the Americans marched into it, I have come to know the true character of the American Army. I wish to acquaint the Japanese on the continent with the real character of the American Army as soon as possible."

Street-Stall Law Abolished

The Metropolitan Police Board has decided to abolish the regulation for the control of eating at street-stalls. The operators of such stalls hereafter are expected to conduct business under prices previously agreed among themselves The board is said to be planing to abolish the regulations governing bath-houses, restaurants and amusement quarters.

Yasukuni Shrine Festival Is Arranged For 3 Days Commencing October 22

The semi-annual grand festival of the Yasukuni Shrine will be observed on October 22, 23 and 24, as in the previous year. Citizens are allowed to visit the shrine daily during the festival period except in the hours between 7:30 a.m. and 10 a.m. on October 23 when an Imperial proxy will be dispatched to the shrine.

RADIO INDUSTRY REVIVING

2,500,000 Sets To Be Produced In Coming Year

The radio set manufacturing industry in this country is expected to be revived next year with the formation of a plan by the Commerce and Industry Ministry for producing 2,500,000 sets in the coming year, according to Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

In this connection, General MacArthur's Headquarters expressed a hope for the production of 400,000 sets by the end of this year to be distributed among war sufferers as Christmas presents. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is said to be making utmost efforts for meeting the hope of General MacArthur's Headquarters. However, only a total of 100,000 sets at the most, can be expected, the report adds.

According to the 2,500,000 set production plan 700,000 sets are to be distributed among war sufferers while 700,000 sets will be used for replacing old sets. For the purpose of newly installing 1,000,000 sets are to be set aside, and 100,000 sets for export.

For further explanation, the report intimates that the Matsushita, Yamanaka, Mitaka, Hayakawa and Shichio Radio Set Manufacturing Companies, which during the war were engaged in producing electronate arms, are expected to reconvert their facilities into radio set production. At the same, the Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Company, Sumitomo Communications Apparatus Company and Japan Wireless Company are said to be planning the conversion of their communication machine manufacturing factories to those for radio set production. However, the latter three companies are reported to be planning to engage in the production of the "all-wave," the televsion and other high grade sets.

EVACUEES REACH URAGA

Japanese Return From Yap and Truk By Destroyer and Transport

Boarded by 471 Japanese, including 277 demobilized army men and 80 navy personnel the destroyer Hibiki returned to Uraga port from Yap Island at 9 a.m. Friday. Another repatriation ship, Transport No. 9, carrying several hundred evacuees from Truk, also reached the same port the same day, reports Domei.

"On Yap, we were confronted by a shortage of food since August last year and sweet potatoes that were cultivated by our unit were the only best provisions on and after June this year," said Captain Eizaburo Ozaki, commander of the demobilized units. "We were attacked by the American task forces twice while daily air raids were intensified from the end of last June. Following the termination of war, the American troops landed on the island but we were lucky that no trouble occurred between us as they acted gentlemanly," the Captain added.

Activities Expanded To Up Friendly Ties

Japanese Institute of Foreign Relations Headed by Arita Bares Future Plans

Responding to the present situation of New Japan the Japanese Institute of Foreign Relations (with office at No. 12 Marunouchi Nichome, Kojimachi) has enlarged its organization. Fresh activities are on foot for bringing out a new peaceful Japan and for promoting friendly international relations.

Founded originally as an unofficial and non-political body after the First Great World War in April 1920, to promote the League of Nations' idea among the people, the Institute has continued its work in cooperation with other organizations of the same kind in the world. When it was first set up, the "League of Nations Association of Japan" was the name adopted. It absorbed the Nippon Heiwa Kyokai (Japanese Peace Society) which had existed previously with the late Baron Yoshiro Sakatani as President. As the first President of the organization, the late Prince Iesato Tokugawa, pioneer of the pacifist movement in Japan, was appointed and as Vice-President, the late Viscount Eiichi Shibuzawa.

When Japan withdrew from the League of Nations its name was changed to Nippon Kokusai Kyokai (International Association of Japan) but in 1942 it was again altered to Nippon Gaisei Kyokai (Japanese Institute of Foreign Relations) which is its present name.

After Prince Tokugawa and Viscount Shibuzawa passed away, the late Viscount Kikujiro Ishii became its President and kept his post till 1943 when the Viscount retired to the honorary presidency. Thereupon Hachiro Arita, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, succeeded him as President and at the same time Viscount Keizo Shibuzawa, present Finance Minister, and Kensuke Horinouchi, former Ambassador to the United States were appointed Vice-Presidents.

Under their leadership the Institute kept on vigorous activities even through the stormy years of war. Special efforts have been made to offer to the Japanese people accurate information on political, social and cultural conditions of the world and to broaden their knowledge on international affairs. Pains have been taken to cultivate the "international mind" among the rank and file so that the Institute might eventually contribute to international friendship based on thorough mutual understanding of the respective standpoint of each nation.

It has 53 local branches scattered all over the country, it's membership runs up to well over 5,700, including influential business men, bankers, professors of universities and colleges, students, Government officials; in short all classes of people representing the intelligentsia of the nation.

A characteristic work of the Institute is work for young men and students. In principal universities and colleges there are students' branches ,numbering more than 40 in all at present. The work of its Women's Section is also noteworthy.

Tojo Fully Recovered

General Hideki Tojo, former Prime Minister, who is now held at the Omori prison awaiting trial as a war criminal, has fully recovered from the self-inflicted bullet wound, according to a San Francisco report on Friday quoting a Tokyo dispatch.

ANNOUNCEMENT

MAMPEI HOTEL
Karuizawa

Will be closed by October 31, 1945, and will be RE-OPENED on May 1, 1946, as there is no heating accomodation at present.

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Help Wanted

STENO-STYPISTS (girls) with good knowledge of English. Apply Sanki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, c/o Toa Koshinjo Building, 52 Kabuto-cho 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STENOGRAPHERS and also typists, men or girls with good knowledge of English, wanted immediately. Please apply with personal history. Interview: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Apply Koeki Eidan Somubu, No. 2. Muro-machi 3-chome, Nihonbashi.

WANTED cook-amah to work with amah in diplomat's household in Tokyo. Apply Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

EXPERIENCED man-cook, 43 years old, understands English a little. Good references. Daughter, 19 years old as amah and son 21 years old as houseboy. Can work together or cook alone. Apply Box 81, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FRENCH speaking elderly foreign lady with excellent reference, seeks position in a family as governess. Apply Box 60, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED small-type radio or American wrist-watch, in exchange for high-class Kamera Lica D II type. Apply Box 78, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent or Buy

FOREIGN-STYLE house with modern conveniences in Tokyo or vicinity within about one hour train ride from capital. Send full particulars to Box 77, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN officers of G.H.Q. want half foreign style home for the use of club in Tokyo suburb. Apply Box 83, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MARRIED foreign couple want furnished rooms or small foreign-style or Japanese house near Tokyo center. Part of rent in exchange for food. Apply to Box 80, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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CAMERA Zeiss Ikon, semi netter F 4.5, very good condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 84, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used), and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale. Apply Box 47, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE Junker and Ruh stove, modern shape, two rentan stoves, one set garden chairs and table, one clothes press in Tokyo, two Karuizawa stoves in Karuizawa. Apply Box 73, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale. Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SCIENTIFIC new German books (Religion, Philosophy, History, etc.) for sale. Apply S. Kawasaki, 808 Amanuma, 3-chome, Suginami-ku.

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COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

JAZZ records Coleman Hawkins, Teddy Wilson, Ellington Armstrong, etc., etc. State condition, price, etc. Apply Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood or Remington) immediately. Apply Box 85, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1945

Repudiation of Government Debts

Professor Hyoye Ouchi's radio address last Wednesday advocating the repudiation by the Government of its wartime internal indebtedness has touched off a major national controversy which has been brewing for some time. Professor Ouchi is not the only important personage who has come out strongly in favor of this drastic step; he is but reflecting a point of view which is steadily gaining in strength. And although Finance Minister Shibusawa has decried Professor Ouchi's views as being impractical and academic, it is not unlikely that the Finance Minister at heart thoroughly approves of the Professor's views. In fact, is it not possible that Professor Ouchi's radio address was a trial balloon sent up to enable the Government to test the public's reaction?

The arguments in favor of repudiation are cogent indeed. War bonds outstanding at present amount to more than ¥120,000,000,000; the Government has promised compensation to munitions and insurance companies for their losses consequent upon war damage and cancellation of contracts; the Government has also promised compensation to owners of properties and enterprises in regions like Formosa, Korea, Manchuria, and China which have been lost through defeat in the war. To meet these obligations would throw the Government into bankruptcy. The annual interest payments on these obligations would alone far exceed the total annual revenues of the Government. To issue additional bonds to meet the interest payments would only pile up additional debt, would accelerate vicious inflation, and would cause only a bigger crash in the end. The repudiation of these debts is the only way by which the Government can escape complete financial collapse, is the argument.

The Government furthermore is faced with certain future expenditures which it cannot escape, such as the expenses for reconstruction, relief for disabled veterans, and the like. To enable it to meet these necessary future obligations, the Government should be freed from the deadweight burden of its wartime debts, it is claimed.

The Government is naturally fearfully reluctant to resort to such a drastic panacea as the repudiation of its debts. To renege on its obligations would so shatter public confidence in the Government as to result very likely in its downfall. Repudiation of the war bonds would mean wiping out the savings of a multitude of the common people. It would also mean driving into bankruptcy most of the banks which have been forced to absorb a large part of the Government's bond issues. At the very least, it would make it virtually impossible for the Government to find purchasers for the new bonds which it must issue in the future to finance the reconstruction activities. Most probably it will cause such a turmoil in the nation's financial organization as to disrupt essential productive industrial and commercial enterprises. At worst, it might produce such unrest and dissatisfaction as to result in an explosive revolutionary outbreak.

Some quarters have been advocating the sale to private interests of the government railways, the national forests, the government tobacco monopoly, and other government assets, as a means of meeting the Government's debts and of absorbing the currency in circulation so as to check inflation. But such a procedure is hardly wise, for the only private interests capable of purchasing these great government enterprises are the powerful financial houses, the zaibatsu, whose dissolution is to be desired. It would mean the further concentration of national wealth in the hands of a relatively few capitalists. From the point of view of social policy, the trend should be in the other direction, to nationalize all public utility corporations and to place them under democratic governmental control.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Government cannot meet its debts, but it dare not repudiate them nor sell its assets to meet them. What is the solution?

Some way must be found to protect the little man who has his life savings tied up in war bonds. Some way must be found to protect the banks and the insurance companies whose collapse would cause not only wide-spread suffering among the people but would also cause a disruption of the nation's essential productive efforts. But there would seem to be no reason why the owners of the former war industries should be protected, either by compensations for air raid damage or for cancellation of contracts. It is a notorious fact that munitions companies made prodigious profits during the war, and it is only proper that these profiteers not only be not given protection but that they be made to disgorge their excessive profits to retire some of the Government's indebtedness and to lighten the tax burden on the people.

Although a blanket repudiation of the Government's internal debt should probably be avoided as a matter of principle, certainly it is not unreasonable to expect some readjustment of this indebtedness. The Government's obligations should be classified into several categories, the obligations to the little man and the essential financial organizations to be met in full, the obligations to the wealthier individuals and to the less vital companies to be recognized in part according to a graduated scale, and the obligations to the war profiteers to be cancelled and some means to be taken in addition to make these people disgorge their excess profits.

How this is to be done is a problem of procedure of the most complicated and difficult kind. Whether it can be done without dangerous political repercussions is a problem of statesmanship of the most puzzling and delicate kind. But it is a matter which has to be met. How the Government, and particularly unenviable Finance Minister Shibusawa, will react to this situation is a matter which is drawing the attention of the public. The Government, on its side, is apparently hoping to be guided by public opinion. But the mounting tendency of the public to take violent sides in this issue will probably not help to make the solution any easier.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, October 20

BE COURAGEOUS IN CANCELLING WAR INDEMNITIES

ASAHI—We have already proposed the cancellation of wartime indemnities for munitions corporations. More recently, the Finance Ministry's postwar currency council also expressed the view that the amount of compensation should be fixed after close examination. The Social Democratic Party of Japan has taken up the present issue for its policy. In his radio address Mr. Hyoe Ohuchi, former professor of Tokyo Imperial University, urged Finance Minister Shibusawa to take this step. Thus, this question seems to have become a matter of public concern.

With the State finances on the verge of bankruptcy at present, there are sufficient ethical, economic and legal grounds for the Government to cancel its officially-promised compensations for the munitions corporations. In his interview with newspapermen on October 18, however, the Finance Minister showed a negative attitude over this issue, undeniably to the disappointment of persons who depended on this new man's unrestrained courage and sagacity. But we can understand that the Finance Minister, finding himself in a responsible position, cannot but answer in the way he did. We hope he would consider enforcement of this plan after examination. We desire that he would display no less ability over this issue than the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, his grandfather, who outstandingly contributed to the construction of Japanese economy.

The proposed cancellation of indemnities has an important bearing on not only the munitions corporations but the banks and financial cliques which played a leading role in Japan's wartime economy. This question draws especially close attention in view of the proposed liquidation of the profits of these organs in wartime.

If more than scores of billions of yen of compensation for munitions corporations are to be cancelled, the banking organs will certainly suffer tremendous losses. The funds extended to the munitions corporations by the banking institutions is said to total about ¥35,00,000,000 to ¥38,000,000,000. And when the funds extended to their subcontracting factories are added, the amount is estimated at double the foregoing figures. Of course, it is considered unlikely that they should fail to recover the entire amounts, but the banking organs will be seriously affected and may be forced to give up the distribution of the next term's dividends.

For this reason, financial circles are opposed to the proposed abolition of compensation. But it is a well-known fact that the banks earned huge profits by bond issues and funds extended to the munitions corporations during the war and yet suffered not so serious a loss on account of war damage.

Then, can the banks bear such losses? We are confident that it is not so hard for them to overcome this difficult situation if they are determined to mobilize their huge amounts of reserve funds, and, if ineffective, decrease their capital.

The losses resulting from the cancellation of indemnities should be borne not only by the munitions companies themselves but also the banks and financial cliques. We should like to stress again that unless the three combined determine to make a fresh start after reduced to penury, reconstruction of Japanese economy wil be almost impossible. Also, we urge the Finance Minister and the banks and financier's, to reflect and take courageous steps to overcome the crisis.

JAPANESE MUST PROVE WORTHY OF MACARTHUR'S MAGNA CARTA

Allied Officials Prepared to Help But People Themselves Must Show Worthiness, By Actions

The following is the text of a commentary by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, delivered in Washington, D.C. on October 16.

General MacArthur's five point directive to Baron Shidehara demanding sweeping reforms in Japanese governmental practice may prove in time to be the Magna Carta of free Japanese society under it.

Firstly, women must have the right to vote in order to introduce a new governmental concept that will promote the well-being of the home.

Secondly, labor must be encouraged to unionize, thus safeguarding workmen from exploitation and helping to raise living standards.

Thirdly, education must be liberalized in order that the Japanese may shape a government that will serve the people rather than dominate them.

Fourthly, despotic, arbitrary and unjust practices must end, thus preventing abuse of powers and favoring the free exercise of civil liberties.

Fifthly, economic institutions must be democratized in order to guarantee a wider distribution of means of producton and trade. These changes have far-reaching implications: their introduction will go far toward preventing a return of Japanese militarism.

Small wonder, therefore, that the people of the Allied nations devoted to free government greeted the directive as a landmark for social development, the five reforms will not in themselves create a new and democratic Japan but they will go far toward placing Japan upon the proper road of progress.

Allied Pressure Needed

Why should it have been necessary for alien authority to impose this liberalizing program upon Japan's resolve to renovate her social structure? Premiers Higashikuni and Shidehara have each insisted upon their devotion to reform. Japan's leading statesmen have shouted their determination to cast aside the old evil ways of militarism and of tyranny and to adopt new and more enlightened ways of democratic freedom.

Every reform, moreover, that has yet been introduced into Japan, certainly all major changes, has come only as a result of Allied pressure. Thus far, Japan has of her own volition made few innovations. Official spokesman of administration, cabinet and even diet have talked much about what would some day be done to cleanse Japan of the stains of misgovernment but they have all contented themselves, for the most part with words and actions have been few and inconclusive, except where they have been compelled by orders of the occupation authorities.

MacArthur's five demands have been compared to Britain's Magna Carta, but there is one vital distinction between the English Charter and the Japanese directive. At Runnemede, in the year 1215, the sturdy British demanded that a tyrant King grant them more liberal terms of government; in Japan projected boons will come not as a direct result of Japanese insistance but through an order issued from above. The Magna Carta expressed native British wishes; the MacArthur directive is an importation.

Full freedom cannot come as a gift nor be attained through edict. Democracy, like liberty, develops from within and can be maintained only by unceasing vigilance by those who enjoy the privilege of freedom. Unless people strongly insist upon self-rule, they can neither gain it by decree nor keep it without effort.

Japan's people have suffered long enough under the iron rule of irresponsible Japanese militarists: they deserve, and the Allied Nations are determined that they shall have democratic institutions which will allow a full development of their potentialities. General MacArthur's directives show how far occupation officials are prepared to go to help the Japanese attain true liberty, but it must be remembered that the Japanese themselves must prove their worthiness to enjoy blessings of free institutions.

Despite the imposed nature of the reforms, the outlook is optimistic. Once strict medieval controls clamped upon the people by Japan's militaristic tyrants have been removed, freedom may flourish more quickly. Its attainment will, however, require more than fluent promise, more than empty oratory about devotion to democracy, more than mere words. Action alone can convince Allies that the people of Japan are sincere in their protestations of reform.

A start has been made by the cabinet's decision to accept the terms of the directive, but much remains to be done. The Allied world awaits with eagerness Japanese measures to put that directive into full, efficient operation.

U.S. EDITORIAL COMMENTS

New York Herald Tribune

World Collaboration

In the wake of the abortive London conference it is not surprising that there should be pessimism over the prospect for future world collaboration. The subjective popular reaction, indeed, may well be the most serious result of the failure of the Council of Foreign Ministers, despite the efforts of Secretary Byrnes and Mr. Dulles to point out the hopeful aspects of the meeting.

Unless combatted vigorously, it could product a mood of defeatism in respect to the continuing cooperation of the victorious Allies which would go far to hinder the efforts to assure that cooperation. More thoughtless optimism will not affect world realities and can only disguise the dangers.

To build world order requires hard, skilled work, with accurate knowledge of all the materials that go into the structure. But the pessimism and defeatism that would take fight into despair at the first setback and concoct elaborate rationalizations to justify the defection, offers no hips for mankind whatever.

At this moment, when the long compressed social forces in Argentina are making themselves explosively manifest, the predictions of President Juan Antonio Rios of Chile, have more than usual interest. Prophesying that Argentina's unhappy experience with authoritarian rule will prove a "mere incident" in the country's political history, President Rios went on to say that "the democratic sentiment is rooting itself in the hearts of the Latin American people and I do not believe that any dictatorship can stand henceforth in our continent.

Such an opinion, from such an authority, is wecome indeed to those American's of the south who have never faltered in their belief that the nations of this hemisphere would solve the complex governmental problems which confront them in the spirit of popular sovereignty and make the western world a true exemple of domestic tranquility and international harmony. The people of the United States are pleased to greet President Rios.

Progress In China

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tze-tung the Communist leader have reached a partial agreement. Perplexing controversies still remain to be settled, but progress has been made between the two factions. There is discouragement to be found in the fact that the controversies at present unsettled are those most important in relation to China's future peace and stability.

At any rate, the digerences between the professed intentions of the two groups permits of compromise. Concessions by both sides would be preferable to a civil war costing millions of lives. The Generalissimo and Mao Tze-tung have made a start in the right direction. Let us hope they also succeed in reaching an agreement on the issues still to be faced.

Philadelphia Inquirer

For MacArthur in Tokyo

Americans want General MacArthur to be left in full charge at Tokyo, without any hobbies to interfere with the good job he is doing. Such excellent progress is being made toward establishing at least a reasonable facsimile of democracy in Japan that our government should maintain its position firmly in support of General MacArthur and continue the primacy of the United States in Japanese reformation. Other nations will not suffer by it. In fact they will be benefitted. We should follow through in Japan and finish the task we have started.

Des Moines Register Too Much Kicking

Neither Congressman Colmer nor his committee has the right to kick around the fate of 130,000,000 Americans and their children with that kind of bombast and irresponsibility. If there are critisms to be made of some of the Russian procedures —and obviously there are—the departments of the government that have to deal with Russia know it, naturally. If our legislative branch insists that we pursue certain "touch" policies regarding some of these things, then of course the executivee branch will pursue them. But negotiations at the international level are frequently difficult enough in the most cordial environment; they may be come futile if the water is capriciously muddled.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Logical Suggestions

Sir:

1. The undersigned wishes to compliment you on the excellent quality of your newspaper and its thought provoking influence.

2. Mr. Nishimura was correct in stating that truth is the highest and most noble objective of education. Educational institutions should have an independent income and trustees governing them who are the best qualified, men with broad intellectual outlook and deep understanding. They would act as the censors of the educational institution, watchful that the university or school officials do not misappropriate funds, or make too many selections of unqualified persons to teach, or impress unreasonable restrictions on entrance requirements and regulations of the student body.

One thing Mr. Nishimura seemed to side-step, perhaps for tactful reasons, was that field of education dealing with politics and economics—the social sciences. This is one of the most difficult fields of education because of its inexactness, yet it is one of the most necessary. It is the link between abstract culture and the exact sciences. If one is to devise a state which is a servant of the people, and a people who are masters of the state, they must be educated to understand that relationship; and their place in it as individuals. Those who aspire to leadership must have an objective view of their contemplated position in society and they must reflect in their duties as well as their powers. In order to do this they must at some time in their education, learn to understand the problems undertaken in the study of economics, political structure, constitutional government, and sociology. Once the student grasps the true nature of the problems, he can develop his own thinking as to the solutions, with the helpful but not necessarily always correct finding and principles set forth by students and thinkers before him. Study of subjects should not be neglected because of the evasiveness of truth even in the most selfsearching and sincerely diligent research.

3. Numerous articles in the NIPPON TIMES have been noted on the activities of the political parties—of criticism of the old parties, and of the bureaucracy. One hopes that the newspapers of Japan take the opportunity not only of presenting the news but of teaching the readers in political matters. In considering the future course of political activities the individual should seriously consider measures which should be taken to protect his individual rights of liberaties, and guarantee him the maximum freedom from the coercion of petty tyrants, and also protection from unbridled whims of a majority which might be led astary at times by false leaders. The invividual must achieve recognition of his right to state his views either orally or in private. This right must be a real thing, guaranteed—and the individual must along with this, learn to allow others to co-exist alongside him whose views are obnoxious to his own. Would-be dictators can not stand criticism and riducule. One, in order to seek this freedom of speech, must be convinced that in open discussion truth will eventually prevail.

No form of parliamentary government can hope to be well grounded in stability of democracy unless this right and duty of the individual exists. One of the reasons for he failure of German Republic was the luck of understanding on the part of the German people of the basicness of this precept to a democratic society. Nor can a society built on this precept permit free organization of groups to overthrow this right.

The approach the newspapers could take toward political education of their readers is to explain to them their duties in the election in regard to the selection of candidates, and support of parties. What considerations they might weigh—and the effect of their decisions one way or the other. A lasting democratic society has to come from beneath and rise—the leaders can not foist it on, the people and make it work any more than can the American Forces of Occupation.

The people must learn to think in terms of their own rights and duties, their own interests and the welfare of the state. Democracy is not only a belief but also a way of doing things and its spirit can not prevail without affecting the home life, and the relation between employee and employer.

The newspapers could prepare articles which explain the form of Japanese government as it exists today describing where the power actually rests and why. They might describe other governments on a comparative basis, if possible, pointing out the good and bad features of each—and show why some things could happen in one place, and not in another—for instance, frustration of the will of the people and suppression of the individual liberties.

(Name Withheld)

Endo Arrives From Korea

Lieutenant General Ryusaku Endo, Vice-Governor General of the now defunct Government-General of Korea, who was ordered to leave his post by the American Occupation Forces, reached his home at Sattemachi, Saitama Prefecture, after returning to Tokyo on the night of October 17, Domei reports.

JAPAN MUST MOULD DEMOCRACY TO SUIT ITS SPECIFIC NEEDS

Nation Urged Boldly to Apply Remedial Measures And Do Away With Feudalism Completely

By ITARU NII

The new Japan must essentially be cultural and democratic. What is democracy, then, and what democratic form must the government of Japan take? This is a problem worthy of our most careful study.

It is very important for us to know the exact meaning of any term, be it democracy or otherwise. To allow of diverse interpretations of one and the same term or to accept it in the wrong sense is certainly highly objectionable, but there have been, we must admit, too many cases in the past where terms were either inaccurately interpreted or wrongly used. The term of individualism, for instance, has hitherto been used in a bad sense only, with no clear conception of its implications. In many Japanese minds, it was synonymous with selfishness.

Politically speaking, democracy means government in which the popular will is truthfully reflected. Abraham Lincoln once defined democracy as government of the people, by the people, for the people. Democracy must, above all, be government "by the people,"—government in which the popular will is fully reflected.

The popular will can never be reflected adequately in a government conducted by despots by keeping the people in the dark about the prevailing state of affairs. There is an old saying that the secret of government lies in denying the people all knowledge about conditions and making them simply rely on the powers that be. It need hardly be said that a form of government envisaged by this saying does the governed a serious injustice; it is at direct variance with democracy. Inasmuch as in democratic government the popular will must needs be truthfully reflected, it is wrong to keep anything important from the knowledge of the people. Everything must be put clearly and frankly before them.

Deliberately Distorted Truth

The Japanese authorities have often withheld unpalatable facts from the public knowledge or deliberately given out distorted facts lest, as they asserted, the statement of truths should disturb the public mind. Needless to say, such secretiveness or deceitfulness, goes to make politics anything but open and aboveboard. It may fit in well with secret, oligarchical or despotic politics but never with democracy.

The Japanese people were kept blindfolded and were made to follow unquestioningly whatever path was chosen by the authorities. And when at last the naked truth about the position of their country came out, the people simply got flabbergasted at the very serious straits to which they had been brought. They naturally felt deep grievances in the consciousness that they had been fooled and hoodwinked by the authorities. In a democratically-government country, such an agonizing experience must be absolutely unknown.

Representative government rules in a democratic country, but to make the National Assembly truly representative of the people, universal suffrage, in which all people including proletarians and women are enfranchised, must be adopted. It is reported that General MacArthur has directed establishment of an election system under which as many citizens as possible may be enfranchised, and accordingly woman suffrage was introduced in Japan for the first time. The extension of the franchise in this way is certainly welcome as it is calculated to expedite Japan's political democratization.

Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy as government of the people, by the people, for the people, is impeccable and is accepted on all hardly be described as an election once held in Japan, in which the Yokusankai which was practically identical with the Government nominated candidates and virtually forced them on the voters, could hardly be described as an election by the people. It was an abnormal election in which unwarranted interference was offered. An election of this sort must be out of the question in a democratic Japan.

Japan fought on the side of Axis Powers, but, unlike Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, she was not a country of dictatorship. Though not under dictatorial rule, however, she could not be termed a democratic country. She was misruled by undemocratic leaders, with the expression of the popular will and the freedom of speech ruthlessly suppressed. Only now, after defeat in the war, is she earnestly seeking regeneration as a democratic country. Her former leaders are being fast swept away like autumnal leaves before a wind, and the people are eagerly hoping to have new enlightened leaders in the best interest of reconstruction.

Japan is just beginning to enter on a new life as a cultural and democratic State. Although she must adhere stoutly to cultural and democratic lines in her future government, the form of government to be adopted here will not be exactly the same as that of America, Britain or France. Rebuilt though she must be on the democratic basis, her history, tradition, customs and manners will play their part in moulding her democracy. How her democracy should be framed is, after all, a problem which must be studied in all earnestness hereafter.

At any rate, such evil ways as have hindered Japan's healthy development and such mistaken ideas which, though accepted by her own people, do not pass muster abroad must by all means be completely eradicated. Japan must rid herself of all her prejudices. She must show herself sufficiently introspective so that her traditional way of thinking and her outlook on life may be closely scrutinized to the minutest detail and remedial measures may be applied boldly wherever remedy is called for. Traces of feudalism, it may be observed, still encumber the Japanese life and servility is practised as if it were a commendable virtue.

Lack of Independence

Where there should be the spirit of independence and freedom, there is thus often found the habit of pusillanimous fawning to the powerful. Cases are by no means lacking also where extreme formalism hampers efficiency and antiquated ideas interfere with progress. The idea of regarding all classes of people as equals is undeveloped and there is a strong disposition to regard peerage and titles as infallible marks of sterling worth and merit. Democracy does not spring from such an uncritical regard for men with handles to their names. Where government is in the hands of titled persons true democracy cannot but be thwarted and its healthy growth will be impossible. The Japanese people must break away altogether from feudalistic taints and conventional misconceptions.

We must learn many things from democratic countries with an open mind. While adopting all their merits, we must strive to create a democracy of our own. Time was when the adoption of democracy was enthusiastically discussed in this country, but we should not fall into the mistake of considering that we are simply returning to those days. For the democracy that we should have must be one which is newly created and developed. But we need not stress that a democracy evolved in this country should be Japanese fashioned. A democracy which is created and moulded by the Japanese people must necessarily be one suited to this country. Otherwise it would never thrive on Japan's soil. I may, however, add that it must be one which not only possesses characteristics fit for Japan but also must have traits of universality applicable to all countries.

Repatriating Japanese in P.I.

The Nissho Maru 6,526 tons, of the South Sea Marine Transportation Company is scheduled to sail on October 30 from Maizuru for Manila to transport 5,000 to 6,000 Japanese people to this country, Domei reports. The ship, on its way to Manila, is expected to touch at Moji to load provisions, fuel and other supplies. Repairing work for the Nissho Maru is at present done at the Maizuru Navy Arsenal and the work is to be completed on October 25.

Sumitomo Directors Resign

The directors of the Sumitomo Chemical Industry Company decided on the retirement of Toshinosuke Furuta, its chairman and director, and Teikichi Yoshida, president and director, reports the Nippon Sangyo Keizai. Seijuro Kobayashi, vice-president, has assumed the presidency. The changes were intended to help the company to meet the new situation resulting from the termination of the war. Four other directors are scheduled to resign when the remaining business has been adjusted.

Seeks More Jews

Britain was asked by President Truman to open Palestine to 100,000 Jewish refugees, according to a Washington report on Friday.